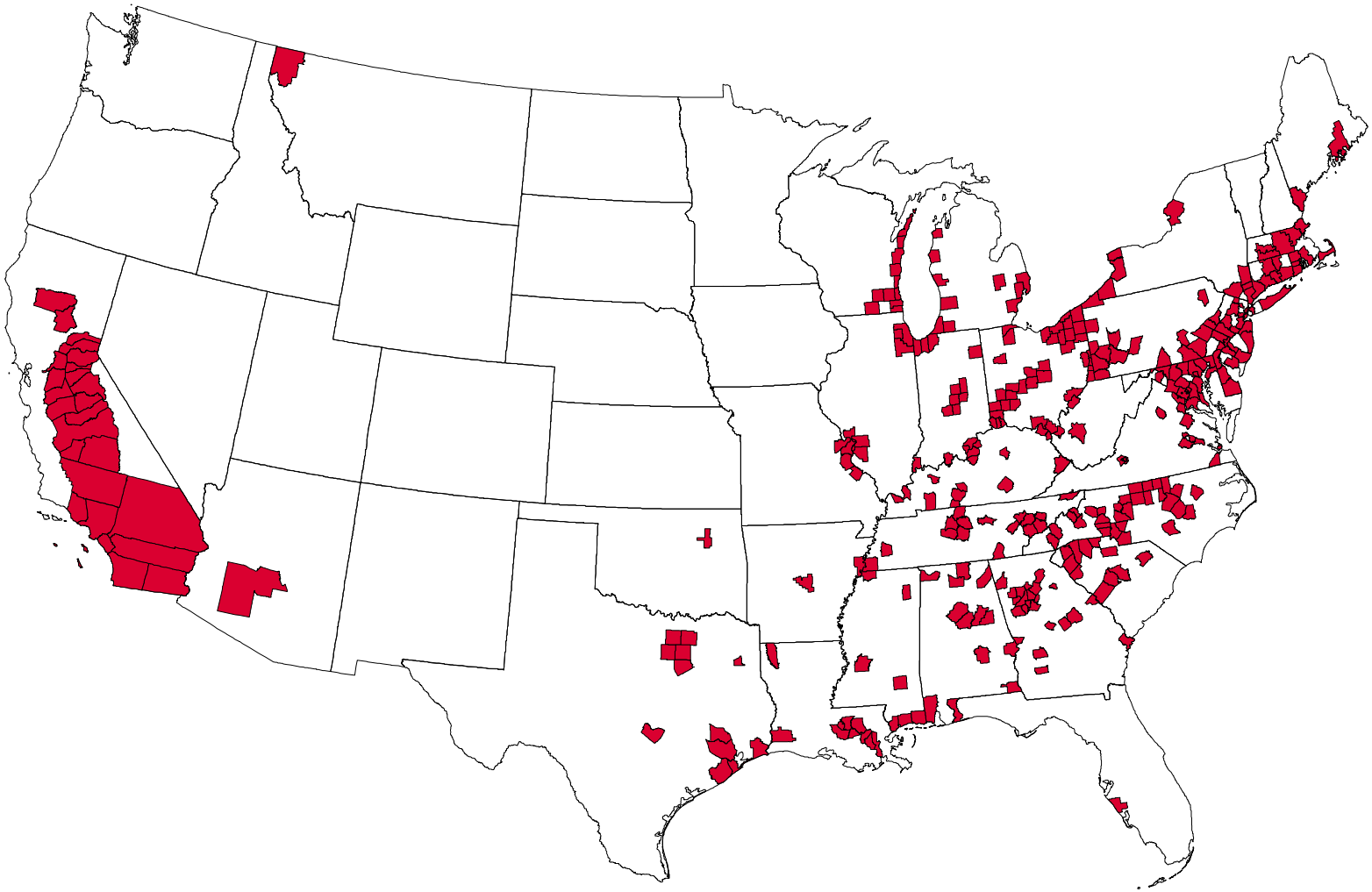
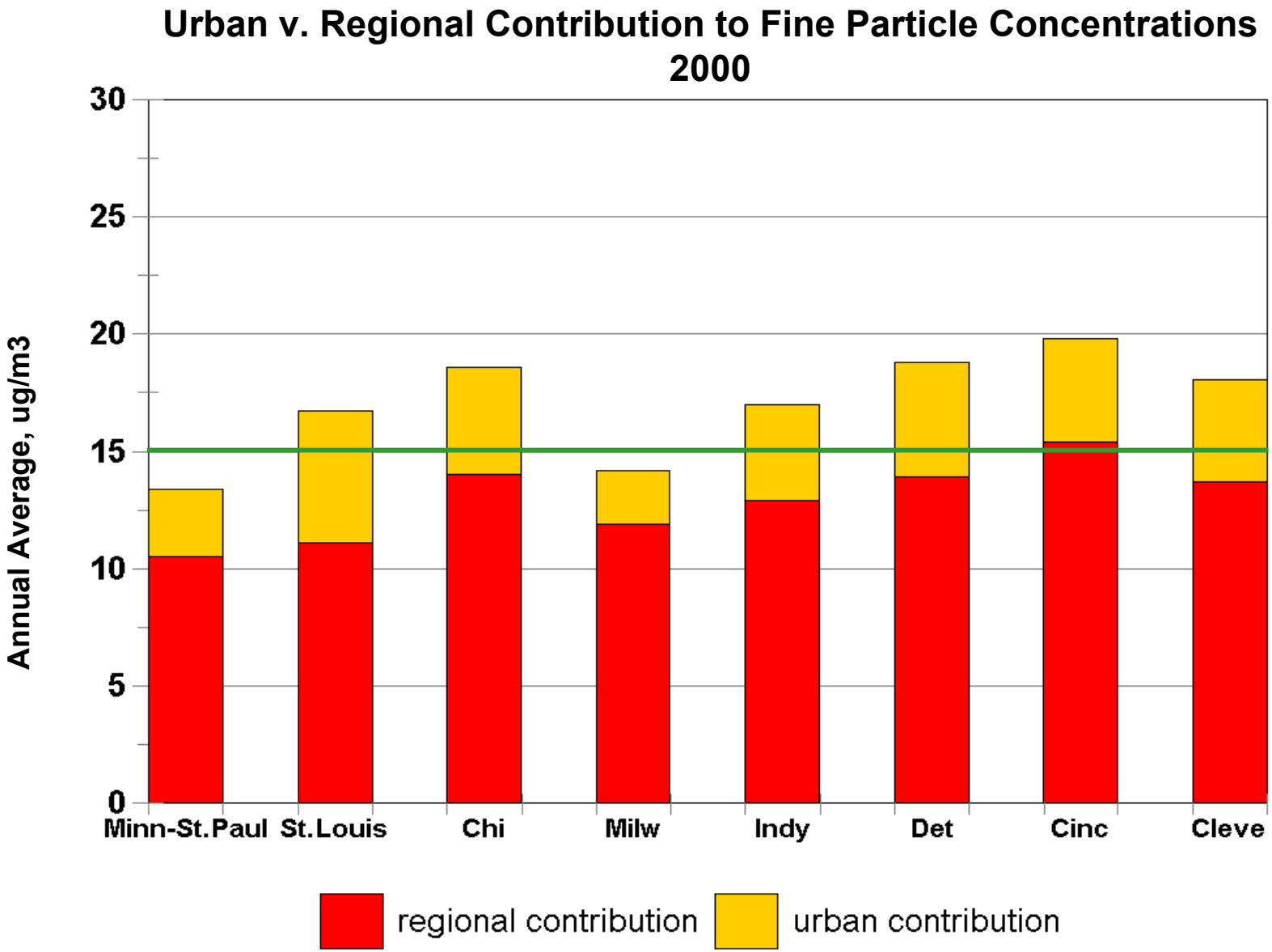
Counties Currently Violating Fine Particle ($PM_{2.5}$) and/or Ozone Standards (based on 1999-2001 data)

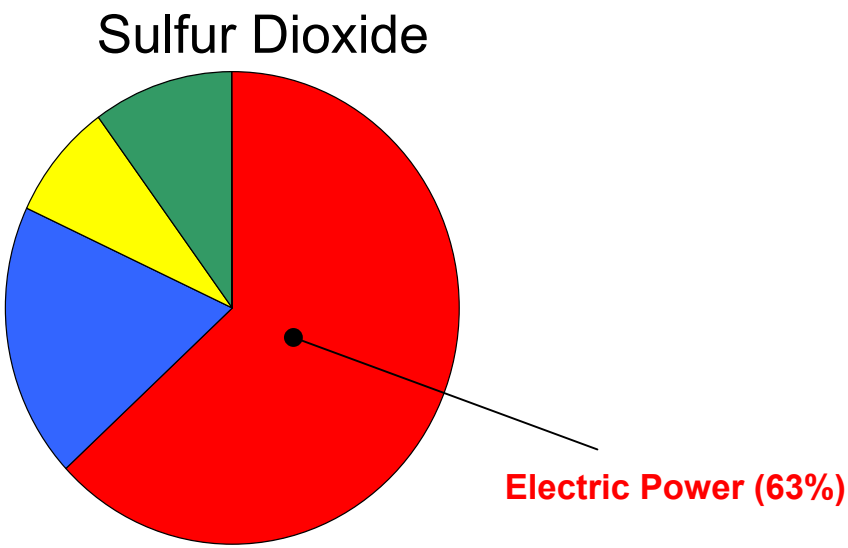


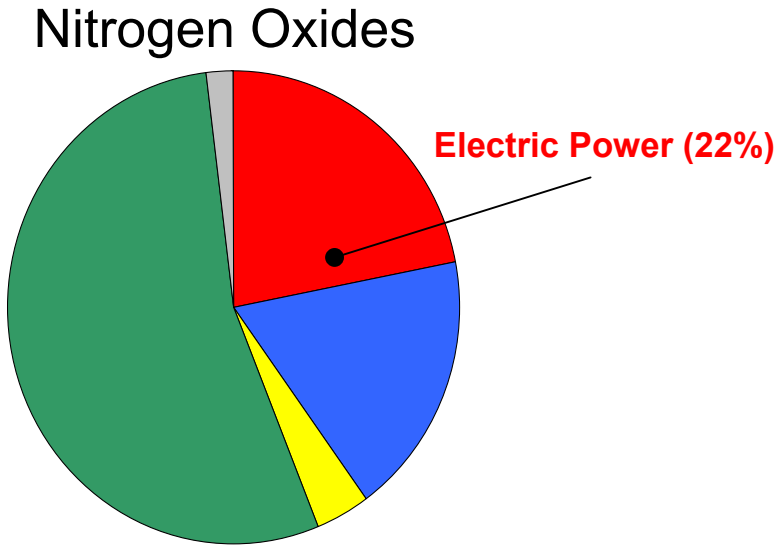
Note: No violating counties in AK, HI, PR, or VI

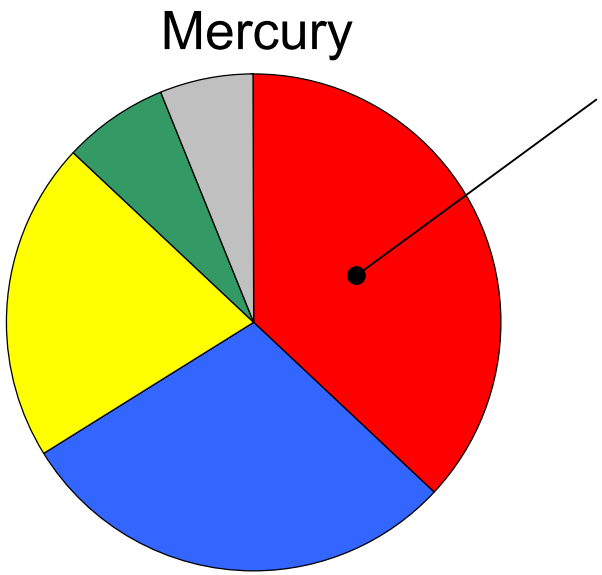
Regional Air Pollution is a Problem



Power Plants are Significant Contributors to Public Health and Environmental Challenges



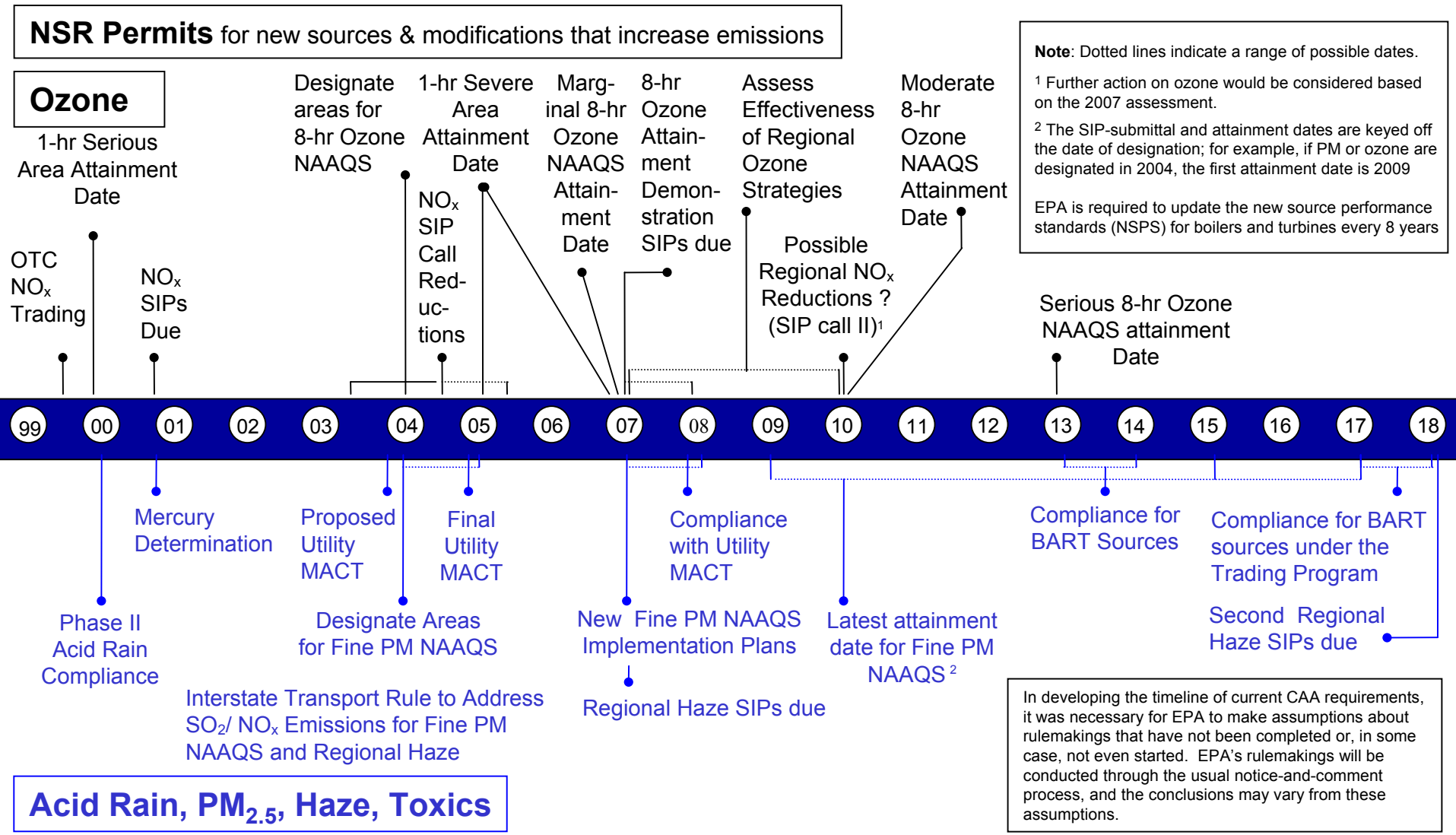




- Electric power
- Industrial Processing
- Transportation
- Other stationary combustion *
- Miscellaneous

* Other stationary combustion includes residential and commercial sources.

Power Plants Would Face a Complex Set of Requirements Under Current Clean Air Act



Note: Dotted lines indicate a range of possible dates.

[1] Further action on ozone would be considered based on the 2007 assessment.

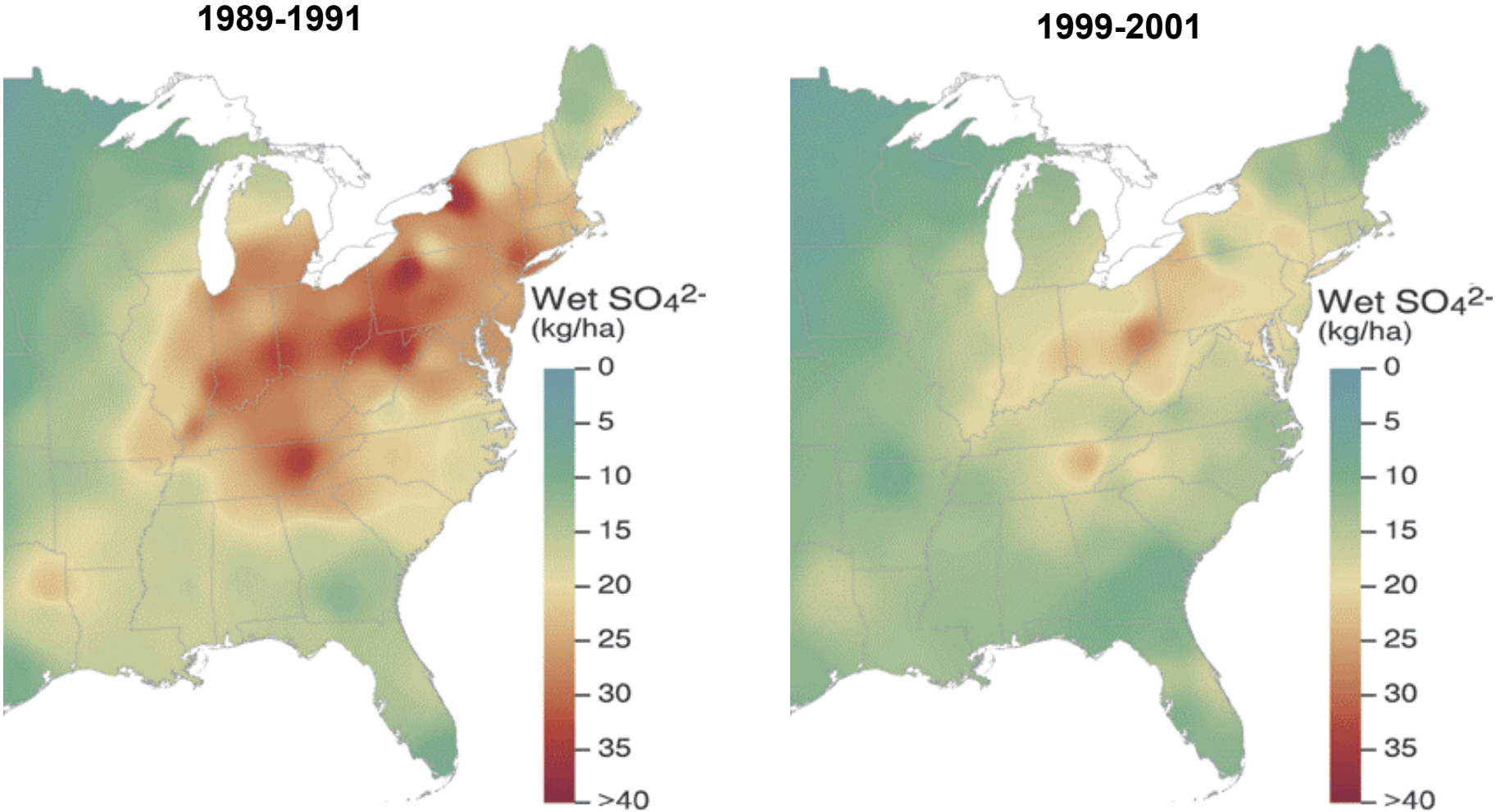
[2] The SIP-submittal and attainment dates are keyed off the date of designation; for example, if PM or ozone are designated in 2004, the first attainment date is 2009

EPA is required to update the new source performance standards (NSPS) for boilers and turbines every 8 years

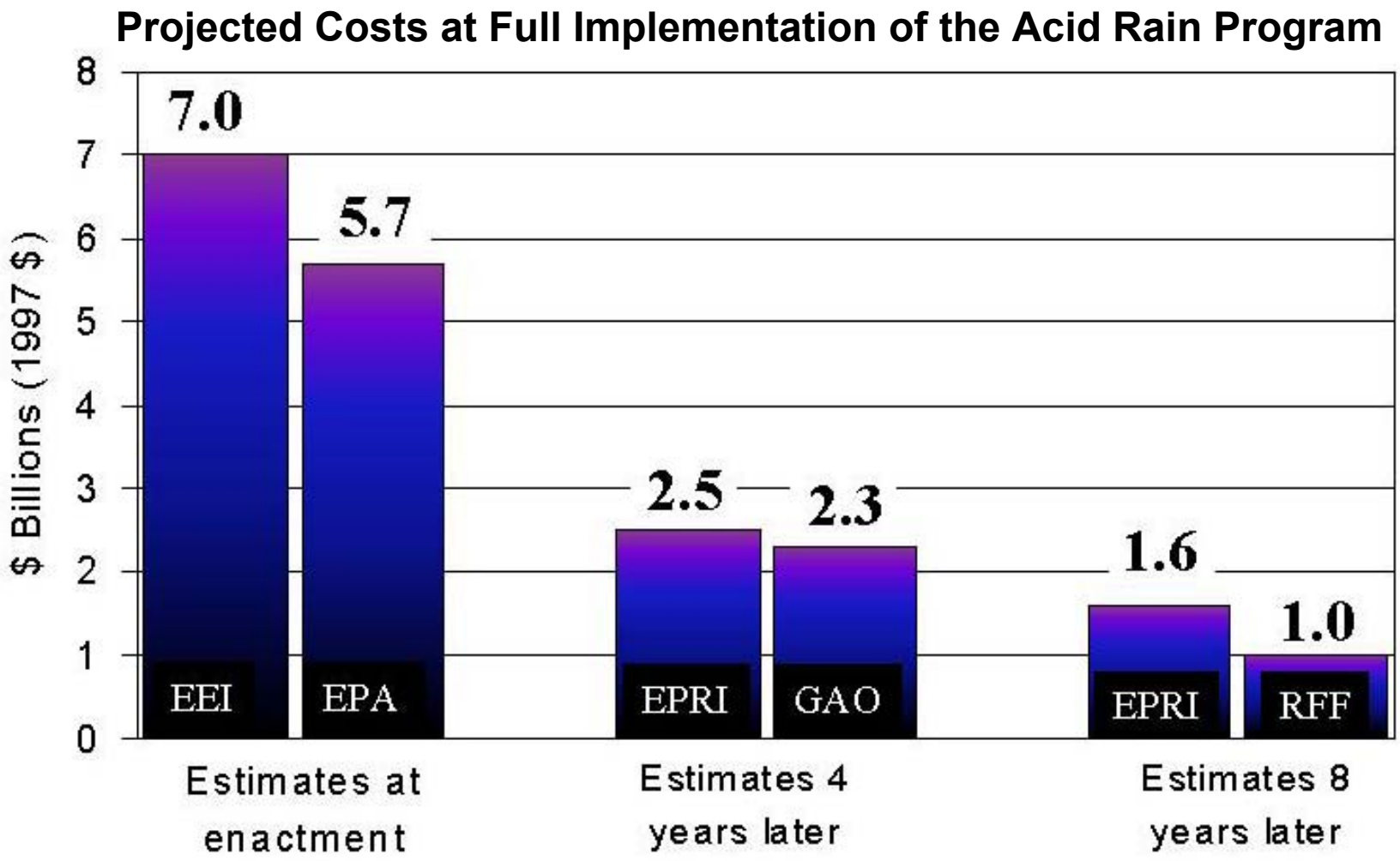
In developing the timeline of current CAA requirements, it was necessary for EPA to make assumptions about rulemakings that have not been completed or, in some case, not even started. EPA's rulemakings will be conducted through the usual notice-and-comment process, and the conclusions may vary from these assumptions.

Building on Lessons Learned: Reductions in Acid Rain

Monitored Reductions in Wet Sulfate Deposition Under the Acid Rain Program



Building on Lessons Learned: Costs Lower than Expected

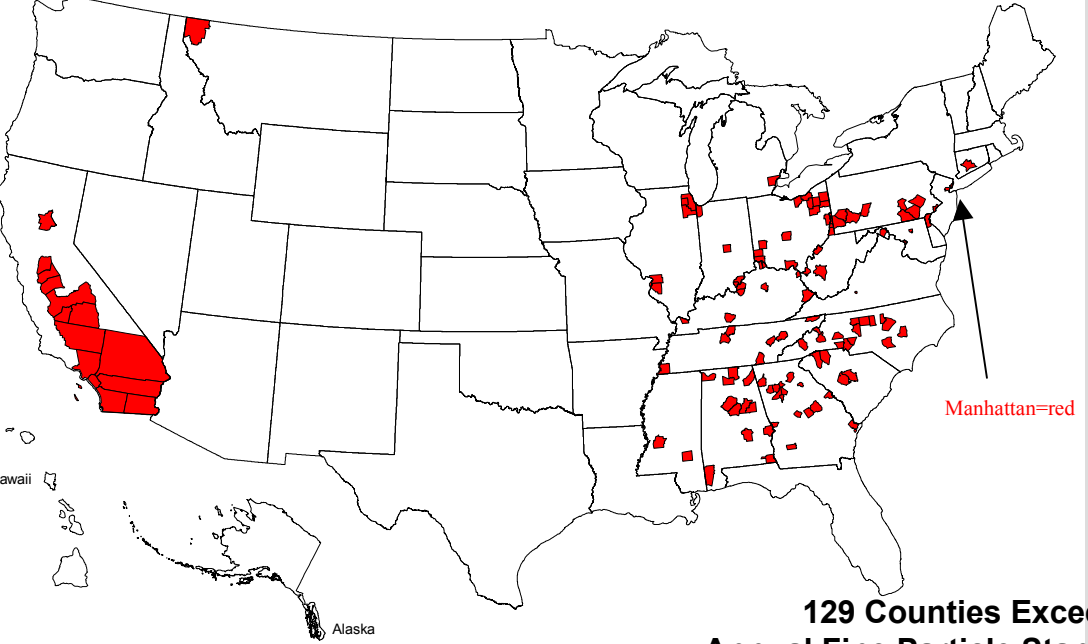


75% Lower than 1990 Projections

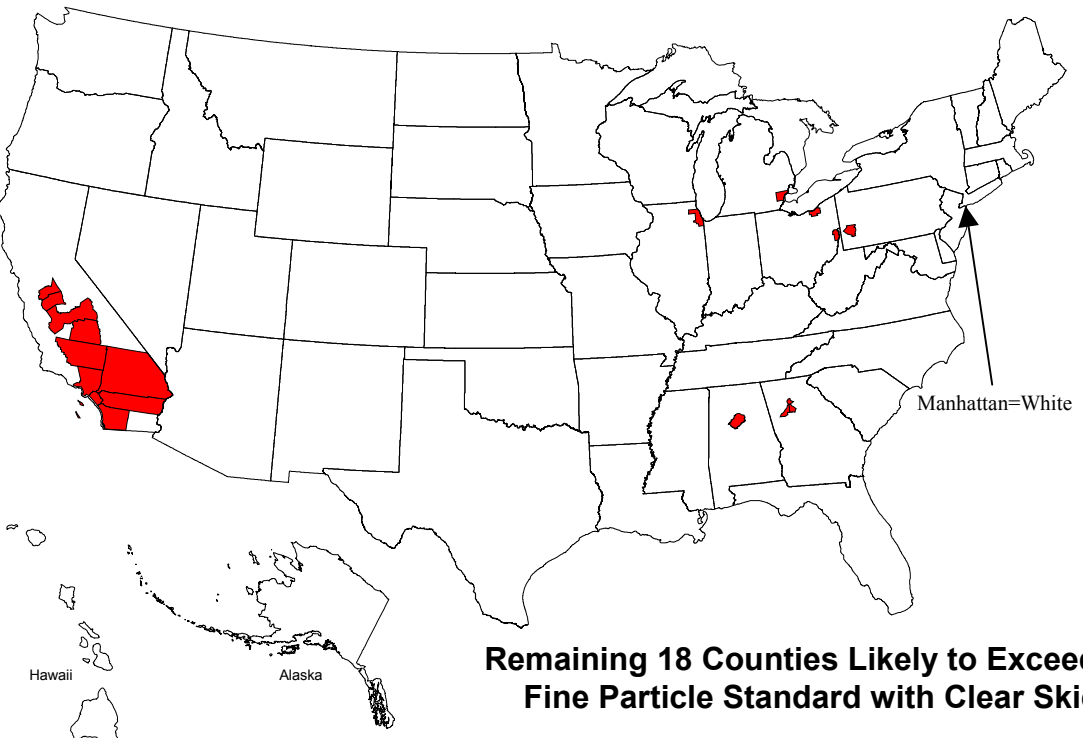
Clear Skies Act: Caps and Timing

	Emissions (2000)	Phase 1 Cap	Phase 2 Cap	Total Reductions at Full Implementation
Sulfur Dioxide (tons)	11 million	4.5 million (2010)	3 million (2018)	73%
Nitrogen Oxides (tons)	5 million	2.1 million (2008)	1.7 million (2018)	67%
Mercury (tons)	48	26 (2010)	15 (2018)	69%

Clear Skies with Other Air Programs Would Substantially Improve Fine Particle Attainment over the Next Two Decades



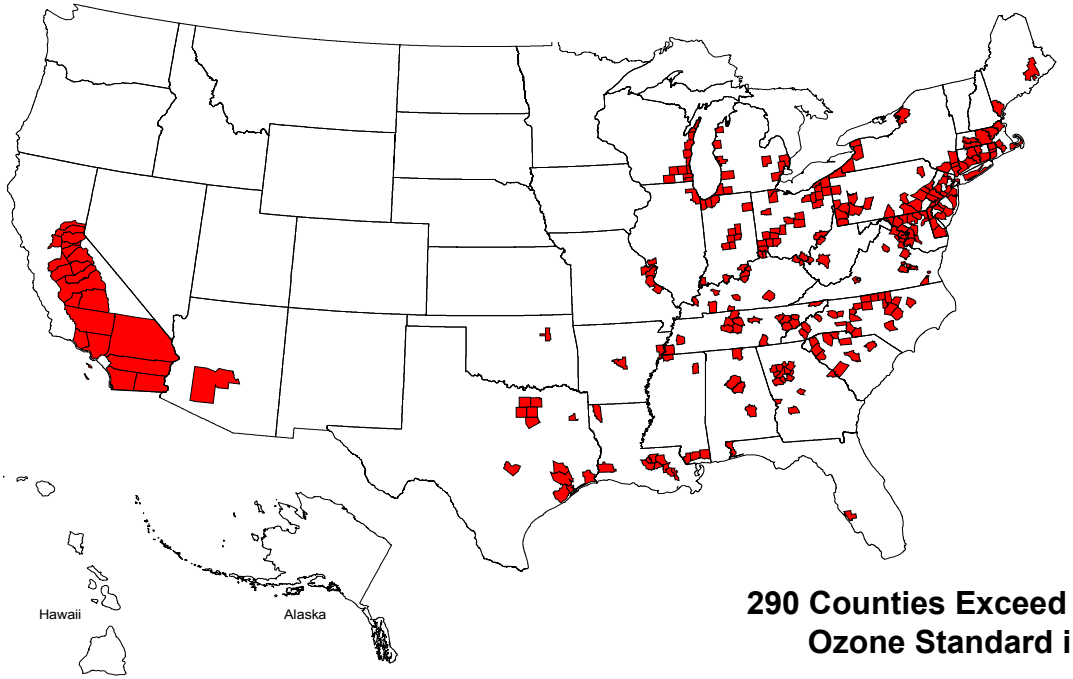
129 Counties Exceed the Annual Fine Particle Standard in 2001



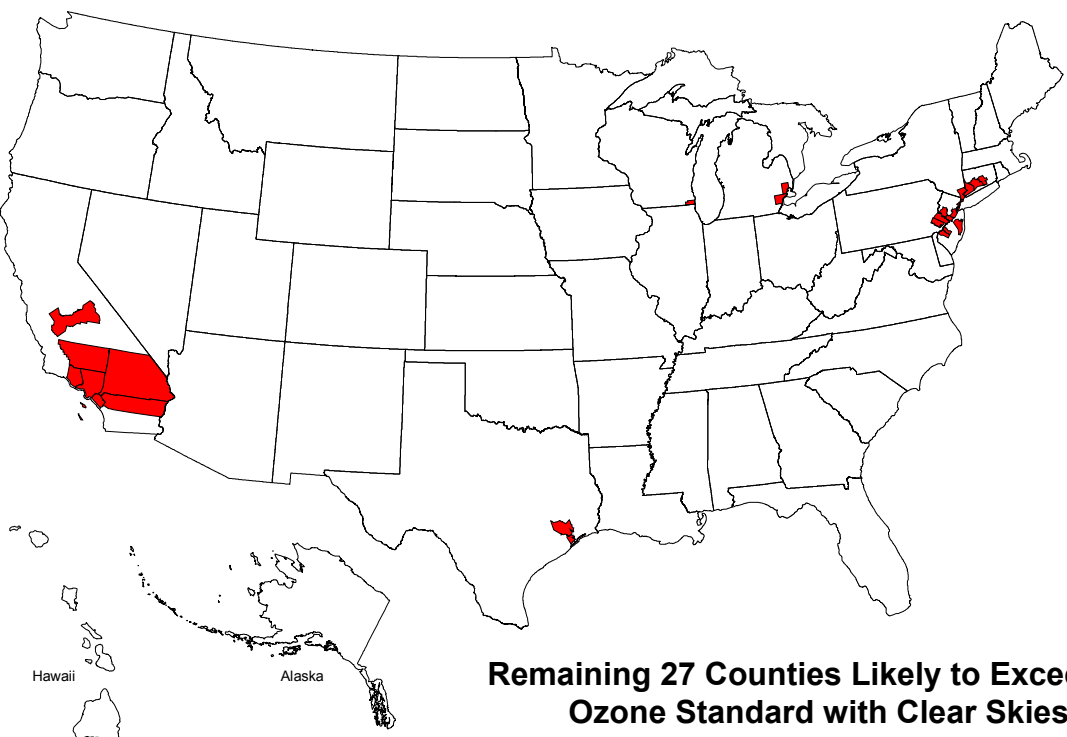
Remaining 18 Counties Likely to Exceed the Annual Fine Particle Standard with Clear Skies in 2020

PM2.5 standard = 15 μg/m³

Clear Skies with Other Air Programs Would Substantially Improve Ozone Attainment over the Next Two Decades



290 Counties Exceed the 8-hour Ozone Standard in 2001

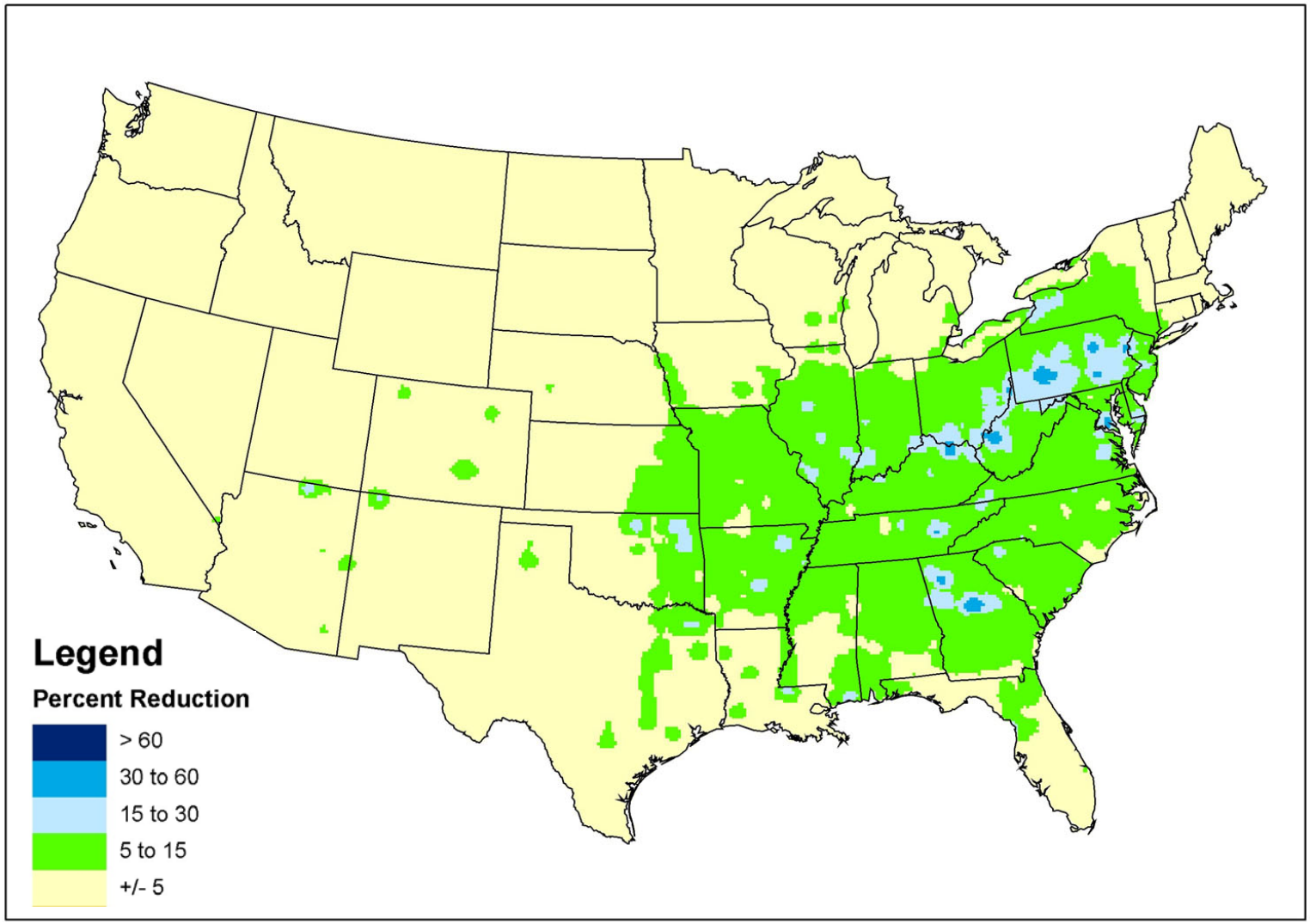


Remaining 27 Counties Likely to Exceed the 8-hour Ozone Standard with Clear Skies in 2020

8-hour Ozone Standard = 85 ppb

Clear Skies Reduces Mercury Deposition

Projected Changes in Mercury Deposition with Clear Skies in 2020

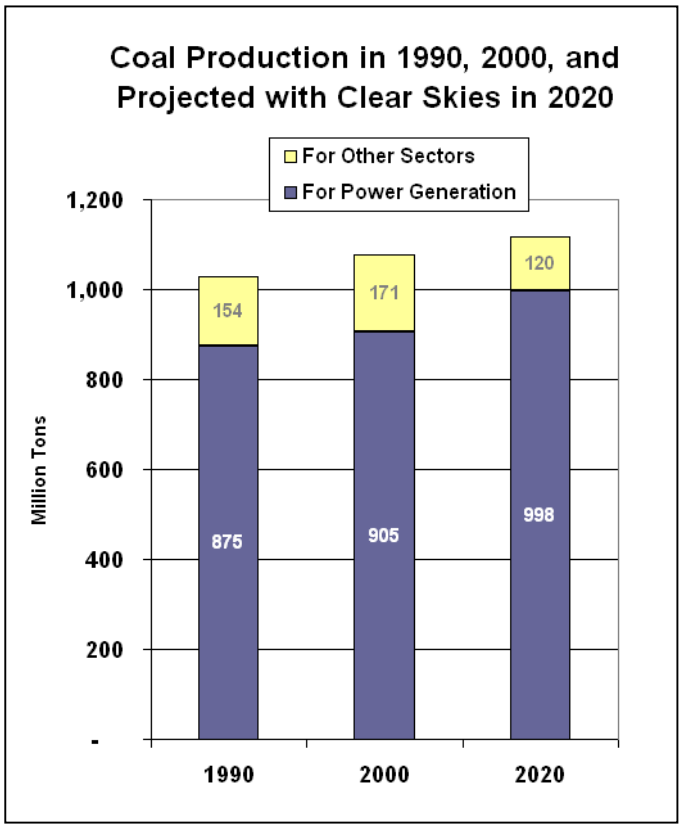


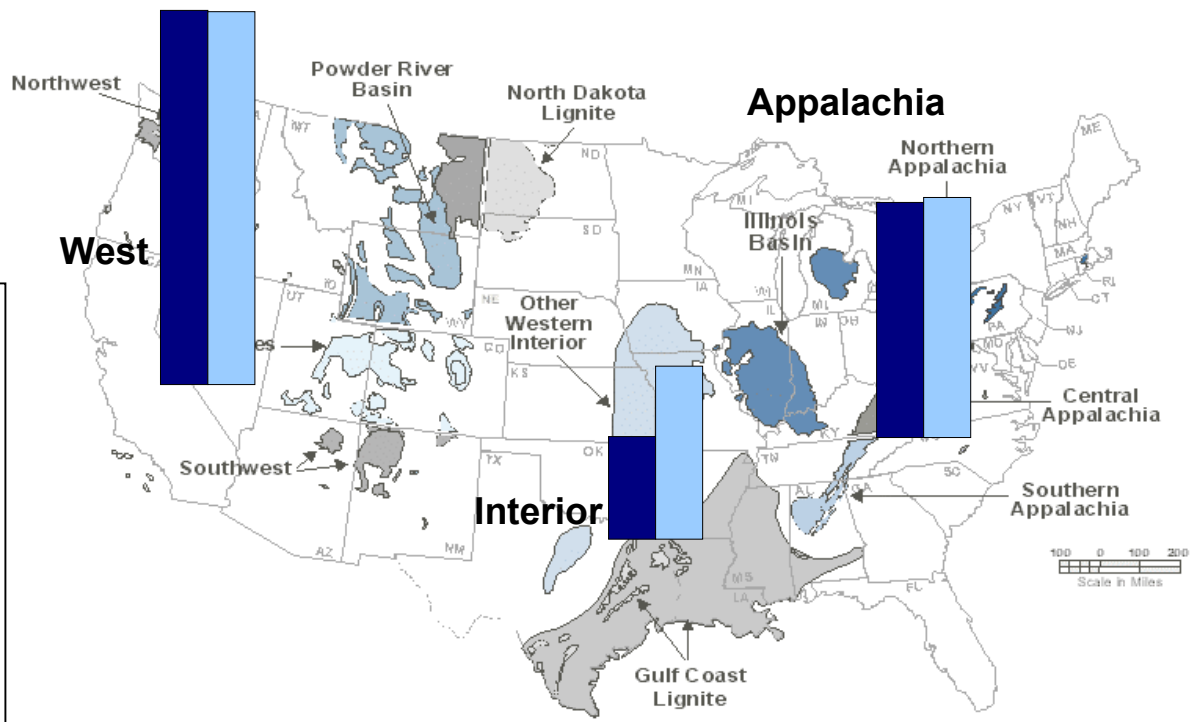
* Reductions are compared to EPA's Base Case

Coal Production for Electricity Generation in 1990 and 2000 and Projected Production with Clear Skies in 2020

Coal Production for the Power Sector

- 2000 Actual
- 2020, Clear Skies





Scale: Appalachia 2000 = 299 million tons

Note: The analysis presented represents EPA's estimates. EIA's modeling would likely show different impacts.

Benefits Begin Immediately Under Clear Skies

Benefit Category	Annual Avoided Cases in 2010
Premature mortality (Alternative estimate)	7,900 (4,700)
Chronic bronchitis	5,400
Hospitalization/ER visits	17,000
Non-fatal heart attacks	13,000